

## New York Tribune.

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## Sulzer Is Out, but Tammany Remains as the Common Enemy.

Sulzer is out. So far as his personal unfitness to hold an office like the Governorship of New York is concerned the verdict establishes nothing new. He was obliged to stand in the background limply while evidence was being piled up to show with what frequency and *sang froid* he thrust his hands into the pockets of easy contributors willing to help a "friend of the people" keep the wolf from the door. Sulzer lost his own self-respect long before he became Governor, and he lost the respect of the rest of the world when his habitual mendacity was pitilessly exposed by those on whose bounty he became a speculator in Wall Street.

There is little ground for sympathy with Sulzer, the pilloried panhandler. But in their gratification at getting rid of a characterless Governor many people seem willing to justify the stretching of the constitution which has occurred in the process of getting rid of him. The ejection of a single undesirable from office is considered by many of Sulzer's critics of more importance than the maintenance of sound common sense traditions in the use of the impeachment process. In order to gain a temporary passing end the proper distinctions between the functions of an ordinary court and those of the High Court of Impeachment were ignored when the first article of impeachment was approved, and a bad precedent was set which cannot fail to make the executive head of the state more subject than formerly to intimidation on the part of a boss or a group of bosses controlling the Legislature.

The Governor should be subject to discipline at the hands of the Legislature only for acts done while he is Governor. If that sound rule is to be smashed and a boss like Murphy is to be permitted to go as far back as he likes to get things "on" a defiant Executive the door is opened to all sorts of political blackmail. The Legislature becomes a committee on personal morals, with a practical veto power on the choice of the voters, since under the construction of the constitution sanctioned by the High Court of Impeachment in approving Article I a Governor might be removed for acts done in the past which were known to the voters when they elected him.

Clamor against Sulzer for his personal worthlessness should not have been allowed to obscure the greater issue involved in the trial—an issue which was presented with notable candor and courage by the four Judges of the Court Appeals entitled by their seniority and reputations to speak for the best wisdom of that court. We believe with Judges Cullen, Werner, Bartlett and Chase that it would have been much better policy to maintain the ancient limits of the impeachment process than to enlarge them in order to reach and punish a discredited individual.

In the Sulzer case, too, the public will always remember that the judgment of the court, though just enough, if it is conceded that the charges brought were constitutionally admissible, was given in response to a process instigated through the lowest motives of political and personal revenge. Murphy was the author of the impeachment proceedings, and it was his purpose in inspiring them to get even with a Governor who had ceased to be a profitable servant. He was punishing Sulzer not for what the latter had done but for what he had failed to do—not for being unfit and unworthy but for not being unfit and unworthy enough. Had Sulzer continued subservient a Tammany Legislature would never have dreamed of impeaching him. He was called to the bar as a warning to others who might be tempted to slip away from the Tammany leash.

His conviction in no way accrues to the moral credit of Tammany. On the contrary, it only emphasizes the savagery of the system of which Sulzer is now the discarded tool. The angry Tiger has killed and eaten the disobedient cub. That spectacle has aroused the disgust and loathing of the community even more than Sulzer's get-rich-quick activities. The first duty of all good citizens is to put it out of the power of Tammany ever again to elect a Governor like Sulzer or to recall him with ruthless brutality as soon as he attempts to "be good."

## The Police and the Election.

The Mayor does well in directing that the First Deputy Commissioner of Police shall henceforth until November 5 give all his attention to election work. There is unmistakable need of such a detail. Already some flagrant cases of violation or attempted violation of the election laws have occurred. This last day of registration will probably see many more, and then on Election Day will come efforts to complete the crooked work of the registry days as well as to execute other tricks arranged for that day. Election officers are specially charged with the detection and prevention of these crimes, but however vigilant they may be they cannot fully control the situation without the co-operation of the police.

It is this fact which marks with menace to the public welfare all schemes for injecting politics into the police force. The members of that force should be in the performance of their duties as impartial as judges upon the bench. The extent to which they could interfere with and influence elections is obvious. As a rule they have creditably abstained from doing so, and have striven for fair and honest elections. But that has not always been the case, and it will do no harm and will be no reflection upon any good man in the service for the Mayor to require a general tuning up of the department for election work and the holding of all men, from captains down, to strict responsibility for the performance of duty.

The coming election will be a highly important one to the city in all respects, in none more than in its possible bearings upon the police administration.

tion. For that reason that department cannot afford to indulge in any errors, either of omission or commission. It owes it to itself as well as to the city to be watchful and inflexible in the performance of its election time duties and in the fearless and impartial enforcement of the election laws.

## Blather.

We regret to record that Mr. McCall, the old, reliable, business man's candidate and solid man of experience, has again hit the ceiling. Just what exploding firecracker disturbed his peace of mind this time we do not know. Up he went, at any rate.

As a trial flight he proposed to introduce the duel into local politics. This bore upon his assertion that he was "no man's man." We transcribe the fierce challenge verbatim: "If some of the gentlemen of the press who seem to doubt it would care to cross the threshold of my room with me and settle the question with swords the man who emerged alive would seem to be right."

Unfortunately, Mr. McCall has not the figure of a fencer, and his challenge loses force correspondingly. Possibly if equipped with a pail of mud the Tammany candidate could hold his own in any company. We can think of no other form of duel in which he would distinguish himself.

After this and as a climax Mr. McCall gracefully referred to his opponent as a "little blatherskite." An odd blunder for a learned candidate, however excited. For by looking in any dictionary he could have seen that "blatherskite" means "a wordy, blustering, noisy fellow." And there can hardly be question that whatever application this excellent word may have in the present campaign it does not describe Mr. Mitchell in the least.

## Judge Werner Sets Himself Right.

Judge William Werner has been put in an embarrassing position by rumors that he recently expressed himself privately as prepared to alter his opinion in the Ives employers' liability case if a similar case should now be presented to the Court of Appeals. It is difficult for a judge to meet such an intimation, especially when it is circulated for political purposes.

Fortunately, however, in his address accepting the Republican nomination for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals a fitting opportunity to refer to the matter offered itself, and Judge Werner's reply, which we reprint in another column on this page, shows that the gossip concerning his alleged change of attitude was mistaken and unwarranted. It is a pleasure to present the incident in its proper light.

## Another Zeppelin Disaster.

The exploding of Count Zeppelin's masterpiece, the L-2, in midair, coming so closely after the loss of the L-1 in a hurricane over sea, is as tragic in its own sphere as the disaster to the Titanic. It is too early to speculate on the cause, if, indeed, the exact cause will ever be known, for this time none of the voyagers lives to tell the tale.

Flames burst amidships, a point hitherto considered least vulnerable in Zeppelin airships, as the engines are 100 feet forward and aft of the middle belt. The testing of the quick-firing gun mounted on top of the hull, over the open hatchway, might have produced the spark that ignited any escaping hydrogen. In that event, the hatchway should have been closed before the experiment.

An explosion amidships would also follow a spark from the wireless installation carried in the officers' closed quarters if the lower hatchway leading to the spiral stairway in the hull was open. Outside of these two possible causes there is no conceivable reason known to the expert which would account for an explosion amidships.

It is significant that investigation has invariably traced every previous Zeppelin disaster to unfamiliarity with a novel science and art. These verdicts have cleared the inventor of the charge of faulty construction, and preserved the faith of the German government and people in the correctness of the count's principle. After the wonderful missions his airships have performed it would be both untimely and weak hearted to imagine that their development will cease.

## The Captain of the Ship.

The young, thirty-six-year-old master of the Volturno went through a baptism of fire which few gray-headed skippers can parallel. And he came out of it with a record for great hearted work against overpowering odds of which any man, ashore or afloat, might be proud. There will be hearty approval for the news that he is not to lose his command.

The straightforward story that Captain Inch told unconsciously revealed his own stanch fight. It also made clear the fact that a high level of courage and control prevailed among the passengers and crew of the Volturno. A crop of sensational reports always springs up in the wake of a disaster. The hysterical mind always seems to see cowardice and panic and mismanagement.

When the clear headed reports arrive only the natural confusion remains. Nobody looks for perfect order on a blazing, sinking vessel. But from what Captain Inch relates and from every reliable report the disaster to the Volturno was refreshingly free from black incidents and ugly actions.

Like a good seaman—a member of a craft that knows no distinctions of flag or race when distress calls—Captain Inch gives all praise to the brave men who saved his passengers and crew. A wild night's work superbly carried through on every side. The courage that ruled the stricken Volturno met its equal in the small boats that braved night and wicked weather to save lives in peril.

## Kaiser and Crown Prince.

The German Crown Prince is more imperial than the Emperor. Or perhaps we should speak of the Prussian Crown Prince and the King, for the matter is more strictly Prussian than German. The sovereign is content with his son-in-law's promise not to organize a secession of Hanover from Prussia, while the prince thinks that his brother-in-law should be compelled in addition to take a formal oath of renunciation of the Hanoverian crown, for himself and his heirs forever; something after the manner of Harold the Saxon swearing over the safe's bones.

In this disagreement between father and son Prussian history is notably repeating itself. The present sovereign was conspicuously in opposition against his father; and if "Unser Fritz" was not in opposition to old Kaiser Wilhelm that was because his high sense of filial duty restrained him from any open manifestation to that effect, for he was well known to be entirely unsympathetic toward his father's militant and absolutist policy.

The incident is not likely to disturb Prussian or

German politics or to alter the wise and conciliatory policy of the Emperor. It is chiefly significant as another item in the catalogue of family disagreements, great and small, which have marked the modern history of the House of Hohenzollern. The estrangement between William II and his parents was a painful episode, while the petty spats between him and his brother, his sister and his son have amused rather than shocked or alarmed the world.

On how many more Tammany politicians does Murphy "have the goods"?

It will be occupation enough for the ex-Governor trying to be "the same old Bill."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A spellbinder was holding in thrall a crowd of men in a hall the other evening when a bibulous man, attracted by the lights and the noise, made his way to the door with the intention of entering. "What do you want?" asked a man.

"Shaw lights, an' want t'atten 'dival meetin'."

was the reply.

"Revival meeting? Great heavens, man, we're not saving souls here; we're making Democrats."

"What are you doing with that miserable looking cur, sonny?"

"Takin' him to the dog show."

"But you can't win a prize with him."

"Well, they may give me a special prize for showin' the kind of a dog that no dog ought to be."

Denver Republican.

Abraham S. Gilbert, who tried to sell the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railway to the Third Avenue Railway Company after the bonds of the former went from 115 to 3 in less than ten years, is responsible for this: Not long since a "copper" at Fifth Avenue and 29th street found a shifty looking stranger moping around the corner. He eyed the man for a while and then addressed him:

"What are you doing around here?"

"Nothing," replied the suspicious stranger.

"Where do you want to go?"

"Nowhere in particular."

"Well, Bo, just hop that 29th street car, then. That doesn't go anywhere in particular."

Betty—I shall not wed until I can marry a hero. Alice—Well, my dear, just show any man who proposes to you a schedule of your yearly expenses, and if he doesn't back out he's one.—Boston Transcript.

E. H. Sothern, the actor, confesses to a habit which sometimes has its disadvantages. It is his custom to make memoranda of things which occur to him from time to time on his calling cards or other odd bits of paper he may have in his pockets. He tells this as one of his experiences: "I had occasion to call at the home of Grover Cleveland and I sent up my card. In a few minutes Mrs. Cleveland came in to receive me, the card still in her hand and about her mouth a rather odd smile."

"I think perhaps I had better return this to you," she said.

"I took it. On the back I had written: 'Socks, pajamas, one dozen collars.'"

Baron Sans Dough—What do you think of my family tree?

Mr. Muchgold—The tree may be a good one, all right, but looks to me as if the crop was a failure.—Judge.

David Mannes, the well known violinist, is the father of two very lovely and intelligent children. The other day he overheard a conversation between the two in which they were trying to recall the first names of all the great opera singers. "What is C'ruso's first name?" he heard the younger ask.

"Don't you know," replied the elder in a disgusted tone. "Why, it's Robinson, of course!"

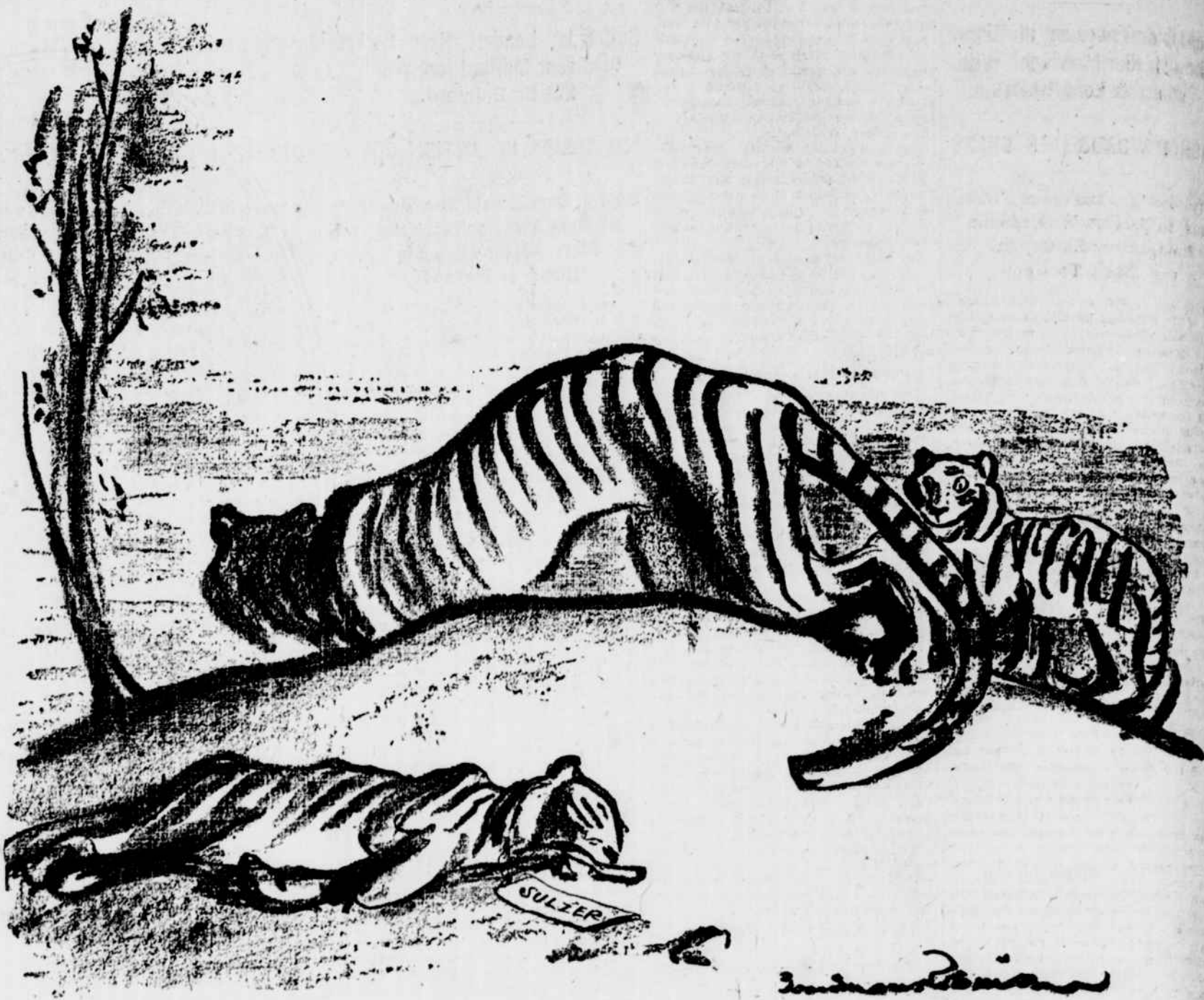
Once Happy Hooligan, having heard so much praise of army life and having become tired of his wanderings around the land, decided to become a soldier boy of dear old Uncle Sam.

The dignity of the military discipline, the illusive grades of military rank and the clanking together of heels, with prolonged salutes, were difficult and arduous for Hooligan and on the third day he was brought up for trial before the colonel on the following charge and specification:

"Charge: Violation of the 62d Article of War, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

"Specification: In that he, when meeting his captain, did wave his hand to him and did say, 'Hello, there, kiddo.'—The Green Bag.

## A LESSON TO THE INDEPENDENT



## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

### MATERNITY AND TEACHING

#### A Reader Considers That the Two Are Incompatible.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Many of your readers think that you handle too severely the Board of Education in regard to their treatment of Mrs. Pelkotte and other teacher-mothers. It is the duty of the board to secure adequate service from teachers. Child-bearing means interrupted work and diverted mind. It requires substitute teachers, who give often inferior service. It thus breaks up the growing mutual interest between teachers and scholars which is a help to efficiency in teaching. Continuity of service is essential.

Suppose that a clergyman accepted a call to a church and then opened a grocery store? Would there not at once be aroused complaint and opposition on the part of his people? Why? Groceries are necessary and the grocery business is honorable. Is there not, then, an attempt to penalize the pursuit of the grocer? No. It is simply the incompatibility of the two pursuits.

Thus with broken service and diverted attention and strength it is plain that maternity and teaching are not well yoked together.

JOHN K. JONES.  
Metuchen, N. J., Oct. 15, 1913.

### A WOMAN'S DINNER.

#### The Pilgrim Mothers Do Not Sit in the Balcony, at Any Rate.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "A Daily Reader" could never have been present at one of the Pilgrim Mothers' dinners, or she would have seen a dinner at which "the women sat downstairs eating and the men sat up in the balconies watching them eat." My dear mother, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, arranged the Pilgrim Mothers' dinner to honor those brave and devoted women who had always been ignored by the New England Society, a body of men who honored their forefathers, but were sufficiently uncharitable to entirely forget the part their foremothers played in the founding of Plymouth Colony. At the Pilgrim Mothers' dinner the men were invited to play the part that the women played at the dinner of the New England Society, and many distinguished gentlemen have watched their wives and friends dining below them.

Nevertheless, "A Daily Reader" is right in saying that in all walks of life the men and the women should be working or playing together, side by side. When women are politically free, when the state honors womanhood as it now does manhood, when we are freed from the punishment of disfranchisement, "second only to that of death," men and women will co-operate for the benefit of humanity, as they are now unable to do, and a fairer world will be before the girls and boys of the future than our eyes have seen.

KATHERINE DEVEREUX BLAKE.  
New York, Oct. 17, 1913.

### THE SACRED GAS BILL

#### Why Should It Arrive Encumbered by Advertising?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Surely the gas companies must know of the numerous more appropriate and not less effective media of advertising, such as the much patronized elevated, surface and subway cars; the ubiquitous board fences that attract inquisitive throngs, the jutting rocks that tower alongside many apartment houses and even the multitudinous daily, weekly and monthly publications; why, then, do they encumber their none too welcome bills with expansive leaflets announcing bargain sales of gas appliances?

I am in receipt of a number of gas bills every month, and I was greatly surprised

and more or less ruffled at finding my September bills covered with these exorcences, all of which I had to forcibly detach to reveal the meter figures and other data that go to make up a gas bill.

This obtrusive method of advertising was indulged in quite freely by the companies until a few years ago, when it was discontinued following protests in the city press. I recall that one correspondent styled it a "shameful debasement of the lofty and imposing gas bill to the level of the vulgar trade circular," and that another writer asked, "Who owns the gas bills—the companies or the consumers? If they belong to the latter should not the companies make an allowance for the advertising privilege?"

Our noteworthy Borough President, who has shown so much zeal in the enforcement of his sidewalk encroachment hobby—albeit to the dismay of house owners and storekeepers seriously affected thereby—should take this matter up and compel the permanent elimination of so objectionable a feature from gas bills.

TROUBLED CONSUMER.  
New York, Oct. 13, 1913.

### WHAT YOUNG MEN HAVE DONE

#### With Some Reference to the Fusion Candidate for Mayor.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you kindly publish a few instances in which men younger than John Purroy Mitchell achieved great success in war and legislation? William Pitt became Prime Minister of England at the age of twenty-four. The old members of Parliament accused him of the "atrocious crime of being a young man," and yet he was ten years younger than the fusion candidate for Mayor.

When Napoleon was suspended from the command of the artillery of the army and complained of ill treatment, the authorities told him he was too young for such a position. His reply was characteristic: "One grows old very quickly on the field of battle." The following year he became commander of the Army of Italy, at the age of twenty-six—eight years younger than Mitchell. Mention might be made of Alexander the Great, of Hannibal, of Caesar Augustus and many more who achieved fame and power when much younger than the fusion candidate.

Let us look at instances in the United States. At the age of thirty-two Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and at the same age Hamilton became Secretary of State and the greatest master of finance America has produced. In fact, most of the world's best work has been done by men under forty.

AN OBSERVER.  
New York, Oct. 17, 1913.

### THE FUSION FUND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Here is \$10 for Mitchell, McAneny, Prendergast and fusion.

MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON.  
New York, Oct. 15, 1913.

### PRAISE FOR MR. MARKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A great deal has been said about the good work in the interest of our community by the fusion candidate for President of the Borough, Marcus M. Marks, but while I appreciate this very much I lay more stress on his twenty-five years' practical and successful business experience. The office is a business office, and the making of contracts for buildings, paving, etc., as well as the direction of 2,000 employees, makes it the work for a man of business experience.

I know that the ideals of Mr. McAneny will be lived up to by Mr. Marks and built upon practically and successfully by him. Rarely has the city had an opportunity to get skilled service such as his. Therefore, I am delighted at the prospect of his election by an overwhelming majority.

JAMES TALCOTT.  
New York, Oct. 15, 1913.

### WHERE ARE THE FRESH EGGS?

Some Millions Are Sold Abroad, It Is

Noted by a Reader.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Condemnatory of people more than 2,000,000 in this country who unwarrantably buy and sell for profits the fresh foods which American workaday people should have to eat, I beg to publicly note the authoritative statement from Washington printed in to-day's Tribune, which says: "Foreign trade in eggs: Exports for 1913, valued at about \$4,500,000, . . . indicating that the \$5,000,000 line will be crossed by the exports of the current fiscal year. The average price at which the 21,000,000 dozen eggs were exported in 1913 was 21½ cents a dozen, and the average price at which 1,250,000 dozen eggs were imported was 15 cents a dozen." The italics are mine.

The average price at which fresh eggs were retailed to American consumers throughout the year 1913 was 23 cents a dozen. Thus 23 cents a dozen by tens of millions of Americans who need them to eat, as against, say, 20 cents paid a dozen by dealers that altogether traded nearly 23,000,000 dozens of eggs to pocket profits. And we are now coolly informed that this outrage will be increasingly wrought upon this nation's economies during the next twelve months.

The federal government plumes itself paternal, more or less, by seeking the total demolition of "trusts" not one of which ever yet imposed on the general workaday people anything that even approximated the hardship these continued deprivations of fresh foods entail—deprivations put upon them solely by middlemen dealers in eggs, meat, milk, butter, pork products, fresh vegetables and fruits, all of which are bought and sold over and over again for profits by 2,000,000 or more unnecessary middlemen, people that the federal government should put permanently out of its business by instituting over the whole middleman market a legally enforced censorship such as that which it so successfully applied to New York City gas when it insisted upon the extortionate overplus "earnings" of the gas people being returned to consumers in the comforting sum of \$9,000,000, and future profits kept down to 15 per cent.

ALFRED LAURENS BRENNAN.  
New York, Oct. 13, 1913.

### TWO STATEMENTS.

#### Judge Werner's Answer to an Unpleasant Insinuation.

From interview with Mr. Roosevelt in "The New York Times," October 8, 1913: "The facts are," replied the stern, speaking very earnestly, "that Mr. Stern, speaking very earnestly, that Mr. Stern of Rochester, came to Teddy Robinson to say that Judge Werner had changed his mind about the Ives case, and that if he had to do it again he would alter the decision. Robinson told him and finally called up Judge Werner by telephone. He admitted that he made such a statement, but said it was private. I told him that if he would make this fact public I could get the convention to endorse him and that if he did not I could do nothing."

From Judge Werner's speech of acceptance, October 16, 1913:

"In conclusion permit me to say that I am not unmindful of the proprieties which ordinarily restrain courts and judges from entering into a public discussion of their judicial decisions. My reason for departing from this rule in the present instance is not merely that the decision in the Ives case has been misrepresented or misunderstood, for that I could easily let pass in silence; but there have been publicly attributed to me private utterances of variance with my judicial expressions in that case. In that behalf I have only to say that at no time or place, whether privately or publicly, have I ever made any statement that differs from the opinion in that case which I have had the honor to write for a unanimous court."